UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/45/404
21 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 12 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, adopted and opened for signature, ratification or accession, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951 in accordance with its article XIII.

2. By its resolution 44/158 of 15 December 1990, the General Assembly expressed its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States was necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, urged those States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay, and invited the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention.

3. By its resolution 1990/19 of 23 February 1990, the Commission on Human Rights strongly condemned once again the crime of genocide, affirmed the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate humankind from that odious crime and urged those States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay.

4. As at 1 August 1990, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 103 States. In addition, three States had signed the Convention. The list of States that have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, as well as the dates of their signature, ratification, accession or succession is contained in the annex to the present report.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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ANNEX

List of States which have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		22 March 1956 a/
Albania		12 May 1955 a/
Algeria		31 October 1963 a/
Antigua and Barbuda		25 October 1988 b/
Argentina		5 June 1956 a/
Australia	11 December 1948	8 July 1949
Austria		19 March 1958 a/
Bahamas		5 August 1975 b/
Bahrain		27 March 1990 a/
Barbados		14 January 1980 a/
Belgium	12 December 1949	5 September 1951
Bolivia	11 December 1948	
Brazil	11 December 1948	15 April 1952
Bulgaria		21 July 1950 a/
Burkina Faso		14 September 1965 a/
Burma	30 December 1949	14 March 1956
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	16 December 1949	11 August 1954
Cambodia		14 October 1950 a/
Canada	28 November 1949	3 September 1952
Chile	11 December 1948	3 June 1953
China	20 July 1949	18 April 1983
Colombia	12 August 1949	27 October 1959
Costa Rica		14 October 1950 a/
Cuba	28 December 1949	4 March 1953
Cyprus		29 March 1982 a/
Czechoslovakia	28 December 1949	21 December 1950
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		31 January 1989 a/
Democratic Yemen c/		9 February 1987 a/
Denmark	28 September 1949	15 June 1951
Dominican Republic	11 December 1948	
Ecuador	11 December 1948	21 December 1949
Egypt	12 December 1948	8 February 1952
El Salvador	27 April 1949	28 September 1950
Ethiopia	11 December 1948	1 July 1949
Fiji		11 January 1973 b/
Finland		18 December 1959 a/
France	11 December 1948	14 October 1950

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State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Gabon		21 January 1983 a/
Gambia		29 December 1978 a/
German Democratic Republic		27 March 1973 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of		24 November 1954 a/
Ghana		24 December 1958 a/
Greece	29 December 1949	8 December 1954
Guatemala	22 June 1949	13 January 1950
Haiti	11 December 1948	14 October 1950
Honduras	22 April 1949	5 March 1952
Hungary		7 January 1952 a/
Iceland	14 May 1949	29 August 1949
India	29 November 1949	27 August 1959
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 December 1949	14 August 1956
Iraq		20 January 1959 a/
Ireland		22 June 1976 a/
Israel	17 August 1949	9 March 1950
Italy		4 June 1952 a/
Jamaica		23 September 1968 a/
Jordan		3 April 1950 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		8 December 1950 a/
Lebanon	30 December 1949	17 December 1953
Lesotho		29 November 1974 a/
Liberia	11 December 1948	9 June 1950
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a/
Luxembourg		7 October 1981 a/
Maldives		24 April 1984 a/
Mali		16 July 1974 a/
Mexico	14 December 1948	22 July 1952
Monaco		30 March 1950 a/
Mongolia		5 January 1967 a/
Morocco		24 January 1958 a/
Mozambique		18 April 1983 a/
Nepal		17 January 1969 a/
Netherlands		20 June 1966 a/
New Zealand	25 November 1949	28 December 1978
Nicaragua		29 January 1952 a/
Norway	11 December 1948	22 July 1949
Pakistan	11 December 1948	12 October 1957
Panama	11 December 1948	11 January 1950
Papua New Guinea		27 January 1982 a/
Paraguay	11 December 1948	
Peru	11 December 1948	24 February 1960
Philippines	11 December 1948	7 July 1950
Poland		14 November 1950 a/

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Republic of Korea		14 October 1950 a/
Romania		2 November 1950 a/
Rwanda		16 April 1975 a/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981 a/
Saudi Arabia		13 July 1950 a/
Senegal		4 August 1983 a/
Spain		13 September 1968 a/
Sri Lanka		12 October 1950 a/
Sweden	30 December 1949	27 May 1952
Syrian Arab Republic		25 June 1955 a/
Togo		24 May 1984 a/
Tonga		16 February 1972 a/
Tunisia		29 November 1956 a/
Turkey		31 July 1950 a/
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	16 December 1949	15 November 1954
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16 December 1949	3 May 1954
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		30 January 1970 a/
United Republic of Tanzania		5 April 1984 a/
United States of America	11 December 1948	25 November 1988
Uruguay	11 December 1948	11 July 1967
Venezuela		12 July 1960 a/
Viet Nam		9 June 1981 a/
Yemen c/		6 April 1989 a/
Yugoslavia	11 December 1948	29 August 1950
Zaire		31 May 1962 b/

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a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

c/ In a communication dated 19 May 1990, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen informed the Secretary-General of the formation on 22 May 1990 of a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen".

UNITED NATIONS

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21 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 112 of the provisional agenda*

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority.

2. The Convention was opened for signature in New York on 4 February 1985. In accordance with article 27 thereof, the Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

3. By its resolution 44/144 of 15 December 1989, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Committee against Torture; 1/ took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/44/443); stressed the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee, to enable it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and appealed to all States parties not to take any measures that might impair the financing of all the functions of the Committee under the Convention, so as to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention; reiterated its request to all States to become parties to the Convention as a

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

matter of priority; once again invited all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session and to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention; and decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

4. By its resolution 1990/28 of 2 March 1990, the Commission on Human Rights stressed the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee; reiterated its request to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States parties which had not yet done so to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue submitting to the General Assembly and to the Commission annual reports on the status of the Convention.

5. As at 1 August 1990, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 52 States. In addition, 21 States had signed the Convention. The list of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention, as well as the dates of their signature, ratification or accession, is contained in the annex to the present report.

6. As at the same date, 23 of the States parties to the Convention, namely, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay, had made the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention. In addition, one State party, namely, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, had made the declaration provided for in article 21 only, thus bringing the total of declarations under that article to 24. Under article 21, a State party to the Convention may declare at any time that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention. Under article 22, a State party to the Convention may declare at any time that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State party of the provisions of the Convention.

7. The provisions of articles 21 and 22 entered into force on 26 June 1987 in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 21 and paragraph 8 of article 22.

8. The second meeting of the States parties to the Convention was convened by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Office at Geneva, on 28 November 1989, to elect five members of the Committee against Torture to replace those whose terms of office were due to expire on 31 December 1989 and to decide on questions relating to their financial obligations under the Convention. In acordance with article 17

of the Convention, the States parties re-elected for a term of four years beginning 1 January 1990 the five members of the Committee against Torture whose terms of office were due to expire on 31 December 1989. Accordingly, the membership of the Committee for 1990-1991 is as follows:

Mr. Alfredo R. A. BENGZON (Philippines)

Mr. Peter Thomas BURNS (Canada)

Ms. Christine CHANET (France)

Ms. Socorro DIAZ PALACIOS (Mexico)

Mr. Alexis DIPANDA MOUELLE (Cameroon)

Mr. Ricardo GIL LAVEDRA (Argentina)

Mr. Yuri A. KHITRIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. Dimitar Nikolov MIKHAILOV (Bulgaria)

Mr. Bent SØRENSEN (Denmark)

Mr. Joseph VOYAME (Switzerland)

9. The Committee against Torture held its third and fourth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 13 to 24 November 1989 and from 23 April to 4 May 1990, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee has submitted its annual report, 2/ which covers the activities of the Committee at its third and fourth sessions, to the States parties and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/44/46).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/45/44).

ANNEX

List of States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan	4 February 1985	1 April 1987
Algeria a/	26 November 1985	12 September 1989
Argentina a/	4 February 1985	24 September 1986
Australia	10 December 1985	8 August 1989
Austria a/	14 March 1985	29 July 1987
Belgium	4 February 1985	
Belize		17 March 1986 b/
Bolivia	4 February 1985	
Brazil	23 September 1985	28 September 1989
Bulgaria	10 June 1986	16 December 1986
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	19 December 1985	13 March 1987
Cameroon		19 December 1986 b/
Canada a/	23 August 1985	24 June 1987
Chile	23 September 1987	30 September 1988
China	12 December 1986	4 October 1988
Colombia	10 April 1985	8 December 1987
Costa Rica	4 February 1985	
Cuba	27 January 1986	
Cyprus	9 October 1985	
Czechoslovakia	8 September 1986	7 July 1988
Denmark a/	4 February 1985	27 May 1987
Dominican Republic	4 February 1985	
Ecuador a/	4 February 1985	30 March 1988
Egypt		25 June 1986 b/
Finland a/	4 February 1985	30 August 1989
France a/	4 February 1985	18 February 1986

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State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Gabon	21 January 1986	
Gambia	23 October 1985	
German Democratic Republic	7 April 1986	9 September 1987
Germany, Federal Republic of	13 October 1986	
Greece a/	4 February 1985	6 October 1988
Guatemala		5 January 1990 b/
Guinea	30 May 1986	10 October 1989
Guyana	25 January 1988	19 May 1988
Hungary a/	28 November 1986	15 April 1987
Iceland	4 February 1985	
Indonesia	23 October 1985	
Israel	22 October 1986	
Italy a/	4 February 1985	12 January 1989
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 b/
Liechtenstein	27 June 1985	
Luxembourg a/	22 February 1985	29 September 1987
Mexico	18 March 1985	23 January 1986
Morocco	8 January 1986	
Netherlands a/	4 February 1985	21 December 1988
New Zealand a/	14 January 1986	10 December 1989
Nicaragua	15 April 1985	
Nigeria	28 July 1988	
Norway a/	4 February 1985	9 July 1986
Panama	22 February 1985	24 August 1987
Paraguay	23 October 1989	12 March 1990
Peru	29 May 1985	7 July 1988
Philippines		18 June 1986 b/
Poland	13 January 1986	26 July 1989
Portugal a/	4 February 1985	9 February 1989
Senegal	4 February 1985	21 August 1986
Sierra Leone	18 March 1985	

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Somalia		24 January 1990 b/
Spain a/	4 February 1985	21 October 1987
Sudan	4 June 1986	
Sweden a/	4 February 1985	8 January 1986
Switzerland a/	4 February 1985	2 December 1986
Togo a/	25 March 1987	18 November 1987
Tunisia a/	26 August 1987	23 September 1988
Turkey a/	25 January 1988	2 August 1988
Uganda		3 November 1986 b/
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	27 February 1986	24 February 1987
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10 December 1985	3 March 1987
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland c/	15 March 1985	8 December 1988
United States of America	18 April 1988	
Uruguay a/	4 February 1985	24 October 1986
Venezuela	15 February 1985	
Yugoslavia	18 April 1989	

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a/ Made the declarations under articles 21 and 22 of the Convention.

b/ Accession.

c/ Made the declaration under article 21 of the Convention.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Item 94 of the provisional agenda*

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible.

2. By its resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, the General Assembly, convinced that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions were necessary for the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, appealed to the Governments of all States to sign, ratify and implement the Convention without delay and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention.

3. By its resolution 31/80 of 13 December 1976, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force on 18 July 1976 of the Convention, appealed to all States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto, requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special part concerning the implementation of the Convention, and decided to consider annually, starting with its thirty-second session, the question

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid".

4. By its resolution 44/69 of 8 December 1989, the General Assembly appealed once again to the States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which had jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations could not be halted.

II. STATUS OF THE CONVENTION

5. In accordance with the provisions of its article XV, paragraph 1, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid entered into force on 18 July 1976.

6. As at 1 August 1990, the Convention had received 35 signatures, 31 of which had been followed by ratification. In addition, 58 States had acceded to the Convention, bringing the total of ratifications and accessions to the Convention to 89. A list of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention and the dates of their signature, ratification or accession appears in the annex to the present report.

7. In paragraph 13 of its resolution 44/69, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

8. Under article VII of the Convention, the States parties undertake to submit periodic reports to the group established under article IX on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures that they have adopted and that give effect to the provisions of the Convention. Copies of the reports are transmitted through the Secretary-General to the Special Committee against Apartheid.

9. In accordance with article IX, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Convention, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights is authorized to appoint a group consisting of three members of the Commission, who are also representatives of States parties to the Convention, to consider reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII. The group may meet for a period of not more than five days, either before the opening or after the closing date of the session of the Commission, to consider the reports submitted in accordance with article VII.

10. Under article X of the Convention, the States parties to the Convention empower the Commission on Human Rights to undertake a number of tasks enumerated therein, inter alia, to prepare, on the basis of reports from competent organs of the United Nations and periodic reports from States parties, a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States that are alleged to be

responsible for the crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom legal proceedings have been undertaken by States parties to the Convention.

11. By its resolution 44/69, the General Assembly commended those States parties to the Convention that had submitted their reports under article VII thereof and requested the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of apartheid, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa, and further requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

12. The Group of Three on the implementation of the Convention, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session under article IX of the Convention, was composed of the representatives of Nigeria, Panama and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Group met at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 22 to 26 January 1990. It had before it reports submitted since its 1989 session by seven States parties.

13. In its report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session (E/CN.4/1990/35), the Group of Three, inter alia, noted with concern that, as at 31 December 1989, more than 190 reports were overdue under the Convention, and it strongly urged the States parties concerned to fulfil their reporting obligations and to expedite the submission of their overdue reports, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/69. The Group noted that some of the reports submitted by States parties were not in line with the general guidelines, and reiterated its recommendation that the general guidelines regarding the form and content of reports should be strictly followed by all States parties when preparing their reports. The Group called upon all States parties to the Convention to incorporate in their legislation provisions relating to the "crime of apartheid", including practices of racial segregation and discrimination in accordance with article II of the Convention, and to provide appropriate penalties in respect of persons guilty of the crime of apartheid, as stipulated in article IV (b) of the Convention, and in that connection it reiterated the view that consideration should be given to the drawing up of model legislation which would serve the States parties as a guide for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention. It wished to appeal once again to States parties, through the Commission on Human Rights, to strengthen their co-operation at the international level and to adopt legislative and administrative measures to implement fully and expeditiously, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the decisions taken by the Security Council and other competent organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies aimed at the prevention, suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, in accordance with article VI of the Convention. The Group wished to emphasize once again the importance of measures to be taken in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention and invited the States parties to include information on these measures in their reports. It also reiterated its opinion that the assistance given to national liberation movements in South Africa should be strengthened and called upon the international

community to contribute generously to such movements. It further reiterated its conviction that the very important means available to the international community to put an end to the system of apartheid consisted in imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime in South Africa. At the same time the Group considered that it would be desirable to undertake serious efforts to bring to an end the policies and practices of apartheid of the Government of South Africa through negotiations based on the principle of justice and peace for all as stated in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted unanimously by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session on 14 December 1989 in resolution S-16/1.

14. By its resolution 1990/12 of 23 February 1990, entitled "Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid", the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Three, and in particular of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; requested the States parties to the Convention to continue to submit their initial reports not later than two years after the entry into force of the Convention for the States parties concerned and their periodic reports at four-year intervals, on the understanding that they may submit additional information to the Group at any time in the intervening period if they wish to do so; recommended once again that all States parties should take full account of the general guidelines laid down by the Group of Three in 1978 for the submission of reports (E/CN.4/1286, annex); drew the attention of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group in its reports that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of apartheid, in accordance with article III (b) of the Convention; called upon all States whose transnational corporations continued to do business with South Africa and Namibia to take appropriate steps to terminate their dealings with South Africa and Namibia; drew the attention of the States parties to the desirability of disseminating further information on the Convention, the implementation of its provisions and the work of the Group of Three; requested the Secretary-General to invite States parties to the Convention to express their views on the extent and the nature of the responsibility of transnational corporations for the continued existence of the system of apartheid in South Africa; requested the Group to continue, in the light of the views expressed by States parties, the examination of the extent and the nature of the responsibility of transnational corporations for the continued existence of the system of apartheid in South Africa, including legal action that might be taken under the Convention against transnational corporations whose operations in South Africa came under the crime of apartheid, and to report to the Commission at its forty-seventh session; and decided that the Group of Three should meet for a period of not more than five days before the forty-seventh session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention.

15. In notes verbales dated 18 May and 15 June 1990, the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the States parties the relevant provisions of the Convention and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/12, as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Three in the report on its 1990 session, and requested them to submit their reports within the time-limits indicated in Commission resolution 7 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978 for transmission to the Group of Three at its 1991 session.

16. In another note verbale dated 14 June 1990, the attention of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations was drawn, in particular, to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/69 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/12, by which the Assembly and the Commission requested them to provide the Commission with relevant information concerning the types of the crime of apartheid, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa.

17. As regards the implementation of the provisions of article X of the Convention, the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/69, requested the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings had been undertaken; requested the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list to all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication; and appealed to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa.

18. In connection with the requests of the General Assembly contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 44/69, the Secretary-General wishes to refer to part two, chapter IV, of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (E/CN.4/1985/8, paras. 511-513) and to part two, chapter IX, of the progress report of the Group of Experts (E/CN.4/1986/9, paras. 414-416), which contains a consolidated list of persons deemed responsible for the crime of apartheid or for serious violations of human rights, as well as to part two, chapter IX, of the interim report of the Group of Experts (E/CN.4/1988/8, paras. 416-417), which provides information concerning persons suspected of being guilty of the crime of apartheid or of a serious violation of human rights. These lists have been given wide publicity by the Secretary-General on several occasions since the publication of the original list by the Group of Experts in 1985.

19. During the period under review, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts did not receive sufficient information to enable it to determine the responsibilities of persons suspected of being guilty of the crime of apartheid.

ANNEX

List of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan		6 July 1983 a/
Algeria	23 January 1974	26 May 1982
Antigua and Barbuda		7 October 1982 a/
Argentina	6 June 1975	7 November 1985
Bahamas		31 March 1981 a/
Bahrain		27 March 1990 a/
Bangladesh		5 February 1985 a/
Barbados		7 February 1979 a/
Benin	7 October 1974	30 December 1974
Bolivia		6 October 198[illegible] a/
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burkina Faso	3 February 1976	24 October 1978
Burundi		12 July 1978 a/
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	4 March 1974	2 December 1975
Cambodia		28 July 1981 a/
Cameroon		1 November 1976 a/
Cape Verde		12 June 1979 a/
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a/
Chad	23 October 1974	23 October 1974
China		18 April 1983 a/

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State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Colombia		23 May 1988 a/
Congo		5 October 1983 a/
Costa Rica		15 October 1986 a/
Cuba		1 February 1977 a/
Czechoslovakia	29 August 1975	25 March 1976
Democratic Yemen b/	31 July 1974	
Ecuador	12 March 1975	12 May 1975
Egypt		13 June 1977 a/
El Salvador		30 November 1979 a/
Ethiopia		19 September 1978 a/
Gabon		29 February 1980 a/
Gambia		29 December 1978 a/
German Democratic Republic	2 May 1974	12 August 1974
Ghana		1 August 1978 a/
Guinea	1 March 1974	3 March 1975
Guyana		30 September 1977 a/
Haiti		19 December 1977 a/
Hungary	26 April 1974	20 June 1974
India		22 September 1977 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		18 April 1985 a/
Iraq	1 July 1975	9 July 1975
Jamaica	30 March 1976	18 February 1977
Jordan	5 June 1974	
Kenya	2 October 1974	

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Kuwait		23 February 1977 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		5 October 1981 a/
Lesotho		4 November 1983 a/
Liberia		5 November 1976 a/
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		8 July 1976 a/
Madagascar		26 May 1977 a/
Maldives		24 April 1984 a/
Mali		19 August 1977 a/
Mauritania		13 December 1988 a/
Mexico		4 March 1980 a/
Mongolia	17 May 1974	8 August 1975
Mozambique		18 April 1983 a/
Namibia		11 November 1982 a/
Nepal		12 July 1977 a/
Nicaragua		28 March 1980 a/
Niger		28 June 1978 a/
Nigeria	26 June 1974	31 March 1977
Oman	3 April 1974	
Panama	7 May 1976	16 March 1977
Pakistan		27 February 1986 a/
Peru		1 November 1978 a/
Philippines	2 May 1974	26 January 1978

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Poland	7 June 1974	15 March 1976
Qatar	18 March 1975	19 March 1975
Romania	6 September 1974	15 August 1978
Rwanda	15 October 1974	23 January 1981
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981 a/
Sao Tome and Principe		5 October 1979 a/
Senegal		18 February 1977 a/
Seychelles		13 February 1978 a/
Somalia	2 August 1974	28 January 1975
Sri Lanka		18 February 1982 a/
Sudan	10 October 1974	21 March 1977
Suriname		3 June 1980 a/
Syrian Arab Republic	17 January 1974	18 June 1976
Togo		24 May 1984 a/
Trinidad and Tobago	7 April 1975	29 October 1979
Tunisia		21 January 1977 a/
Uganda	11 March 1975	10 June 1986
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	20 February 1974	10 November 1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12 February 1974	26 November 1975
United Arab Emirates	9 September 1975	15 October 1975
United Republic of Tanzania		11 June 1976 a/
Venezuela		28 January 1983 a/

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Viet Nam		9 June 1981 a/
Yemen b/		17 August 1987 a/
Yugoslavia	17 October 1974	1 July 1975
Zaire		11 July 1978 a/
Zambia		14 February 1983 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ In a communication dated 19 May 1990, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen informed the Secretary-General of the formation on 22 May 1990 of a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen".

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/407
S/21483
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 10 August 1990 from the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to submit the following statement from the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Relations of Solomon Islands, Sir Baddeley Devesi, in respect of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

> "In the light of the non-compliance by Iraq on the earlier call of resolution 660 (1990), adopted by the Security Council on 2 August 1990, and mindful of the noble aims, duties and responsibilities of Member States under the Charter, the Government of Solomon Islands, with deep concern for peace and security in the world, hereby reaffirms its commitment, acceptance and obligations as contained in resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting in August 1990."

The Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands hereby requests that the above statement be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

90-18727 1749h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/408
S/21486
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 19 of the provisional agenda*
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and in my capacity as Head of Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Principality of Liechtenstein wishes herewith to make application for membership in the United Nations, with all the rights and duties attached thereto.

I should accordingly be grateful if Your Excellency would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

For this purpose, a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set out hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Principality of Liechtenstein for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Principality of Liechtenstein and in my capacity as Head of State, to declare that the Principality of Liechtenstein accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Hans BRUNHART
Head of Government

(Signed) Hans-ADAM II
Reigning Prince of Liechtenstein

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/21502
13 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 71, 142 and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN
STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the declaration on the situation in the Gulf issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting held at Brussels on 10 August 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Declaration on Iraq's invasion of Kuwait issued on 10 August 1990 by the Twelve States members of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting held at Brussels

The invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces has already provoked an unreserved condemnation by the Community and its member States, which have not only called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from the territory of Kuwait, but also clearly stated the unacceptability of the situation created by Iraqi military aggression against Kuwait.

Accordingly they reject the announced annexation of Kuwait which is contrary to international law and therefore null and void, as stated in UN Security Council Resolution 662. The same applies to the announced removal of diplomatic missions from Kuwait and to any attempt by the Iraqi authorities to exert powers of government within the territory of Kuwait.

They have noted with appreciation the wide international solidarity which developed following the aggression and led to effective action by the UN Security Council. They welcome the role played by the United Nations and they will strive to maintain and further enhance such international solidarity.

The Community and its member States immediately after the Iraqi invasion adopted a set of measures against Iraq and subsequently have swiftly introduced legislation to implement UN Security Council Resolution 661, which they consider a fundamental instrument to restore international legality.

The Community and its member States have already expressed their grave concern for the situation of foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait. No effort or initiative will be spared to ensure that EC citizens be allowed full and unconditional freedom of movement within and out of those countries. Precise requests to this end have already been addressed to the Iraqi authorities, whom they hold fully accountable for the safety of their citizens. The Presidency will continue to ensure the appropriate coordination aimed at guaranteeing the safety of EC citizens in Iraq and Kuwait.

The Community and its member States having also in mind the vital European interests in the stability, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the States of the area, are ready to take further initiatives, in the framework of the United Nations Charter, that will prove necessary to contain the conflict. They note that certain member States have already taken useful steps also to this end. They are strongly determined to engage in broad efforts to afford the necessary international solidarity with other States in the area threatened by the same aggressor in their efforts to comply with UN Security Council Resolution 661, and to force Iraq to restore Kuwait sovereignty in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 662.

They have decided to maintain close contact with Arab governments and to offer their assistance to Arab efforts aimed at defusing tensions and restoring international legality, within the framework of UN Security Council Resolutions 660, 661 and 662. They hope that the Summit of Arab Heads of State and Government convened today in Cairo may take concrete measures to this end. The Presidency will discuss with the Arab side the possibility of cooperation aimed at achieving this common purpose.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/45/410
14 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 12 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter from the Honourable Wilson Ndolo Ayah, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of the Republic of Kenya, forwarding the text of the Declaration on Peace, Stability and Development adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Republic of Djibouti, the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Republic of Kenya, the Somali Democratic Republic, the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of Uganda, member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, at their assembly held in Djibouti on 16 and 17 January 1990.

I would be grateful if the text of the Declaration were circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 12 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Emma Teresa SHITAKHA (Miss)
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Letter dated 27 July 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Heads of State and Government of the Republic of Djibouti, the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Republic of Kenya, the Somali Democratic Republic, the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda, member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, at their assembly held in Djibouti on 16 and 17 January 1990, adopted a Declaration, which stated, inter alia, that:

> The Assembly recognizes the need for peace, understanding and co-operation within and among member States as positive factors for socio-economic development. The Assembly, therefore, reaffirms its commitment to find solutions to the existing problems with a view to creating an enabling environment for sustained development in the region. The Assembly further reaffirms that the Authority will continue to serve as a forum for dialogue, peace and development.

Consequently, the Assembly met at its First Extraordinary Session at Addis Ababa on 9 July 1990 and issued a Declaration of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the member States on peace, stability and development in the region, the text of which is enclosed.

It would be appreciated if you could distribute the Declaration to all Member States of the United Nations for their information.

(Signed) Wilson Ndolo AYAH
Minister

APPENDIX

Declaration of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development on peace, stability and development

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Republic of Djibouti, the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Republic of Kenya, the Somali Democratic Republic, the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda, meeting at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 9 July 1990,

Having reviewed the situation prevailing in the IGADD subregion, which has long been characterized by conflicts and the general lack of peace and tranquillity,

Concerned that the continuation of the present conflicts in the subregion would lead to further loss of life and increased misery among the peoples of the subregion, thereby retarding their socio-economic development,

Aware of the urgent need to resolve these conflicts peacefully by ourselves and to strengthen peace and co-operation among the States of the subregion and to prevent foreign interference and its negative consequences,

Considering that the responsibility for the elimination of conflict situations and the restoration of peace and harmony among member States lies first and foremost with the Governments of the States of the area,

Recognizing that peace and development are inseparable,

Determined to face fully the historic challenge of forging a peaceful future for our peoples,

Reaffirming our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charters of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity,

Declare as follows:

1. The member States shall, in their relations, adhere to the principles of non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

2. In pursuance of the foregoing principles, each member State shall:

(a) Refrain from any action aimed against the national unity and territorial integrity of other member States in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

(b) Settle disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law enshrined in the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

3. We reaffirm our position that any peaceful resolution of any conflict in the member States shall be within the framework of their national unity and territorial integrity;

4. To this end we shall mutually co-operate towards the peaceful resolution of internal conflicts prevailing within the member States, by supporting each other's peace and reconciliation efforts;

5. We further reaffirm our determination to co-operate, bilaterally and collectively, in all fields of socio-economic development, with the aim of strengthening and consolidating peace, stability and the welfare of the peoples of the member States;

6. We hereby mandate our Foreign Ministers with the task of elaborating on the implementation of the present Declaration, with a view to submitting a report thereon to the next meeting of heads of State.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/411
S/21521
15 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement issued on 9 August 1990 by the Government of Costa Rica concerning the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Emilia CASTRO de BARISH
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

Annex

Statement dated 9 August 1990 by the Government of Costa Rica concerning the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq

The Government of Costa Rica reaffirms its vigorous condemnation of the invasion and aggression committed by Iraq against Kuwait and declares its support for Security Council resolutions 660 (1990) and 661 (1990), adopted with no opposing votes, and 662 (1990), adopted unanimously by the Council today, in which the Council:

1. Decides that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq under any form and whatever pretext has no legal validity, and is considered null and void;

2. Calls upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize that annexation, and to refrain from any action or dealings that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation;

3. Further demands that Iraq rescind its actions purporting to annex Kuwait.

The Government of Costa Rica intends to respect the above-mentioned resolutions in every particular, and fervently hopes that the Iraqi troops will be withdrawn and that, through joint action, a solution will be found to this grave threat to international peace and security, which constitutes a violation of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/21515
14 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 71, 142, 144
of the provisional agenda*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, with reference to your note SCPC/7/90(1), the text of a statement issued on 10 August 1990 by the Government of the Republic of Hungary on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ferenc ESZTERGALYOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 10 August 1990 by the Government of Hungary

The Government of the Republic of Hungary has learned with deep consternation and concern about the decision made public at Baghdad on 8 August regarding the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq. In the opinion of the Government this step is at variance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law governing relations between States, therefore it is null and void.

In view of its contemporary historic experiences the Hungarian people regards with aversion any deployment of foreign troops under the pretext of "providing assistance". Therefore, the Government feels especially prompted to raise its voice in public, too, against Iraq's endeavour to give a semblance of legality to the unacceptable military aggression.

In accordance with Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990) and 662 (1990), the Government of the Republic of Hungary demands the restoration of the sovereignty and the guaranteeing of the territorial integrity of Kuwait. According to the position of the Government, the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from the territory of Kuwait is the fundamental condition for the settlement of the situation.

Hungary recognizes for itself as obligatory the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 on sanctions, since it serves the early settlement of the crisis. In the interest of promoting the settlement, the Government proposes the formation of United Nations peace-keeping forces and their deployment in the region.

Acceding to the statement of the ministerial meeting of the European Communities adopted at Brussels on 10 August 1990, the Government of the Republic of Hungary is ready to participate in any effort carried out within the framework of the United Nations for the restoration of the peace and security of the region. It is confident that the summit meeting of the Arab heads of State and government will bring about results effectively serving an early settlement.

The Hungarian Government is at a loss to comprehend the fact that despite its repeated requests the Iraqi authorities have not made possible so far the free departure of Hungarian citizens presently staying in Kuwait. The Iraqi authorities bear full responsibility for their safety. At the same time the Hungarian Government expects henceforward, too, that the Iraqi authorities allow the immediate and safe return of the Hungarian citizens to their homeland, preferably by means of air transportation.

The Hungarian Government expresses its sincere hope that the grave crisis will be settled without delay by peaceful means.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/45/413
14 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 58 (j) of the provisional agenda*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, E. A. Shevardnadze, on the limitation of international sales and transfers of conventional weapons.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under item 58 (j) of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR addressed to the Secretary-General

The view in the Soviet Union is that the inclusion of the limitation of international sales and transfers of conventional weapons on the United Nations agenda is a logical development of the trend towards the internationalization of dialogue on vital world political issues and one aspect of the shaping of the new model of security in a context of further progress towards mutual understanding and co-operation.

Transfers of conventional weapons frequently constitute a dangerous channel for the extension of the arms race to various regions of the world. They expand access to weapons in their most modern variants, and increase the destructiveness of regional conflicts and the bloodshed they can cause. The spread of conventional weapons is also closely related to the question of non-dissemination in its three dimensions: nuclear, chemical and missiles. By taking on a competitive and in many cases essentially uncontrollable character, arms transfers frequently accentuate mistrust, lower the level of predictability in world politics and run counter to the present positive developments in the international situation.

By diverting resources from socio-economic development programmes, expenditures on acquiring weapons place an additional burden on the economies of many developing countries, complicate the problem of external indebtedness and, consequently, make balanced and stable world development more difficult.

The Soviet Union advocates a search for new approaches to the question of international arms sales and transfers, while, of course, bearing fully in mind its relationship to the inalienable right of States to individual and collective self-defence as enshrined in the United Nations Charter. In our view, this search should become a component part of efforts to curtail the arms race, settle conflicts, solve socio-economic problems, attain a qualitatively new level of trust and generally strengthen the guarantees of States' security.

For our part, we confirm our readiness to engage in dialogue on the limitation of sales and transfers of conventional weapons with the United States of America and other suppliers, as well as with recipient States, and also with regional organizations, keeping in mind the fact that all efforts - bilateral, regional or worldwide - would, by mutually supplementing and stimulating each other, facilitate the development of a productive negotiating process.

We are convinced that in solving these questions, full use must be made of the authority of the United Nations. The Organization has a mandate from the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which outlined the main directions for the international community's efforts in this area.

The initial requirement is to apply to the problem of limiting international sales and transfers of conventional weapons the principle of a transition from

over-armament to reasonable sufficiency for defence purposes, which would preclude the possibility of creating offensive potential, and to set a limit on the proliferation of the most destructive and destabilizing means of waging war. It would be important, in particular, to establish an effective multilateral régime for the non-proliferation of certain types of missiles and missile technology. Another measure for which the time is ripe is the introduction of a ban on transfers of the types of weapons covered under the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. An understanding is also obviously required to the effect that the reaching of agreement on the reduction of armaments in some regions of the world should not open the floodgates to military rivalry in others.

Progress in the limitation of international transfers of conventional weapons is inseparable from the strengthening of glasnost and the elimination of excessive secrecy. Openness would make it possible, in this area as well, to shed light on the true state of affairs, eliminate many concerns and perceive more clearly the possibilities of arriving at reasonable sufficiency.

We advocate consideration of the question of arms sales and transfers in the highest legislative organs of States Members of the United Nations in accordance with the national legislation adopted to regulate procedures for arms deliveries or purchases. For our part, we intend to draft and submit for consideration by Soviet legislators a Union-wide act on this subject.

The USSR supports the idea of establishing in the United Nations a register of arms sales and transfers, and is prepared to participate in drawing up the parameters for it. In our view, consideration should be given to States submitting to the United Nations data on transfers of the main categories of weapons, such as military missiles and missile complexes, tanks, artillery, military armoured vehicles, military aircraft and helicopters and military ships and boats. The possibility could also be analysed of annual publication by States Members of the United Nations, without impairing the security of either exporters or importers of weapons, of information on the scale and country distribution of export deliveries of weapons and military technology, assistance to organizations producing them, assistance in establishing (equipping) military sites and training military personnel, and other services of a military nature. The importing countries, in turn, could also submit information on the purchase of weapons. We hope this would give encouragement to the joint development by all countries concerned of a common régime for transparency in the sphere of international weapons transfers.

It would also be important for the measures of openness with respect to arms transfers to be combined with the participation of States in the United Nations standardized system for reporting of military expenditures. This approach would make it possible to establish an objective picture of the military potential both of the States producing weapons and of those importing them.

In our view, thought must be given as well to regional approaches to the limitation of international flows of armaments. In so doing, of course, account must be taken both of States' self-defence requirements and of the specific characteristics of each region.

Good prospects also appear to be offered by an approach which involves reaching an understanding about concrete procedures for self-limitation and mutual restraint, whether by the suppliers or the recipients of weapons, towards conflict regions, in the context of political settlement of the conflicts. There are now very real possibilities - on the basis of respect for freedom of choice and collective efforts to balance the interests of all parties - of achieving this.

The inclusion of mechanisms for self-limitation of weapons' deliveries and purchases, as well as the application in this area of the principles of openness, including the conclusion of relevant agreements and the submission of the necessary information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, would reinforce the search under way within and outside the United Nations for ways of settling regional conflicts. As a result, a situation could be arrived at in which the limitation of such deliveries on a reciprocal basis or the introduction of a moratorium on them would become a component part of any package of obligations with respect to the political settlement of conflict situations. In this context, thought could also be given, in our view, to the establishment under the United Nations Secretary-General of a mechanism for investigating cases of presumed violation of Security Council decisions or international agreements in the sphere of limitation of arms transfers.

The United Nations could also make a contribution in the important area of regulation of the re-export of armaments, and could also play a role in combating the illegal trade in arms, which is often closely linked with terrorism and the drug trade. In the context of developing international agreements on combating the "black market" in weapons, consideration could be given in particular to measures to strengthen national systems for monitoring the manufacture and export of weapons. Nor do we exclude here the possibility of instituting - by analogy with the problem of illegal drug trafficking - co-operation between States' customs services and institutions for the maintenance of law and order.

The application of measures to achieve openness and to limit the trade in arms would open up prospects for developing under United Nations auspices a draft convention on the limitation of international arms sales and transfers.

As yet, the search for general agreement with respect to the trade in arms has not yet reached the stage of negotiated decisions. However, we are convinced that, through the joint efforts of States, a constructive community of interests can be found with respect to the problem of limiting sales and transfers of conventional weapons, and that this will introduce into the international situation an additional element of stability and will enhance the prospects for a peaceful period in the history of mankind.

E. SHEVARDNADZE

UNITED
NATIONS

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A/45/414
14 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the provisional agenda*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of a statement on South Africa, issued on 9 August 1990 by the Twelve member States of the European Community (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 34 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 9 August 1990 by the Twelve on South Africa

The Community and its member States have learnt with keen satisfaction of the outcome of the meetings just concluded in Pretoria between the Government of South Africa and the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

The results achieved represent a further significant step along the road to reconciliation in the country and to the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, to the founding of which all political forces should make a full contribution.

The Community and its member States welcome in particular the suspension of the armed struggle proclaimed by the ANC as well as the decisions on the release of the political prisoners and on the amnesty of the exiles.

The Community and its member States note the important developments that are taking place in South Africa and hope for a speedy start to negotiations on the new constitution.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/21509
14 August 1990
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the official statement issued by my Government on 8 August 1990 concerning the recent events in Kuwait and to request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

In application of the clear principles which guide its foreign policy, the Government of Ecuador endorsed the resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council with regard to the military occupation of Kuwait by Iraq.

On that occasion, Ecuador reaffirmed that the non-recognition of territorial conquests made by force and the settlement of disputes and controversies between States through dialogue and peaceful processes were unchanging norms of its international policy and actions.

(Signed) Juan SALAZAR-SANCISI
Minister
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

90-19046 1708g (E)

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/416
S/21510
14 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional
agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 10 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore on the illegal annexation of Kuwait by Iraq and on United Nations sanctions against Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHAN Heng Chee
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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90-19076 1709g (E)

Annex

STATEMENT ISSUED ON 10 AUGUST 1990 BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SINGAPORE ON THE IRAQI ANNEXATION OF KUWAIT

Singapore fully supports United Nations Security Council resolution 662 (1990), in which the Council has declared that Iraq's annexation of Kuwait has no legal validity and is considered null and void. We also welcome the determination of the United Nations Security Council to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

Singapore also reiterates its support for United Nations Security Council resolutions 660 (1990) and 661 (1990) and declares that, as a responsible member of the United Nations, Singapore will implement the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990). Singapore urges the international community to support fully the efforts of the United Nations to rescind the Iraqi annexation of Kuwait.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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14 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued on 14 August 1990 by the Government of the German Democratic Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Kurt KUTSCHAN
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 14 August 1990 by the Government of the German Democratic Republic

The Government of the German Democratic Republic regards the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq as incompatible with the principles of international law and rejects it as null and void.

In accordance with Security Council resolutions 660, 661 and 662, the German Democratic Republic calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops and for ensuring the territorial integrity and State sovereignty of Kuwait.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic has taken the necessary steps to implement Security Council resolution 661 within its scope of jurisdiction. It supports all activities suited to restore peace and security in the Gulf region.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic expects the Iraqi authorities to ensure fully the security of the citizens of the German Democratic Republic in Iraq and Kuwait and to facilitate their immediate return home. It reaffirms that everything must be done to prevent a further escalation of the situation in the Persian Gulf region.

UNITED
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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 9 August 1990 from the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. Yves FORTIER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 August 1990 from the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you with regard to United Nations Security Council resolution 661 of 6 August 1990 concerning the imposition of international economic sanctions against Iraq and occupied Kuwait.

For its part, the Government of Canada has put regulations in place to give effect to this resolution under an act of the Parliament of Canada (known as the United Nations Act) as follows:

Imports:	All Iraqi and Kuwaiti imports to Canada are prohibited as of 6 August 1990. Goods in transit prior to that date will be permitted entry.
Exports:	All exports from Canada to Iraq and Kuwait are prohibited, effective 7 August 1990.
Credits:	The extension of credit facilities to Iraq and Kuwait will cease, including official support through the Government of Canada and its agencies.
Funds and assets:	Effective 7 August 1990 no funds can be transferred to Iraq or Kuwait.

For your information, I have appended to this letter a copy of the United Nations Act (see appendix I) and the regulations, the short title of which is the "United Nations Iraq Regulations" (see appendix II).

(Signed) Joe CLARK

APPENDIX I

CHAPTER U-2

An Act respecting Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations

SHORT TITLE

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *United Nations Act*. R.S., c. U-3, s. 1.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Application of Security Council decisions

2. When, in pursuance of Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, set out in the schedule, the Security Council of the United Nations decides on a measure to be employed to give effect to any of its decisions and calls on Canada to apply the measure, the Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for enabling the measure to be effectively applied. R.S., c. U-3, s. 2.

Offence and punishment

3. (1) The Governor in Council may prescribe a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, as punishment for contravention of any order or regulation made under this Act and may also prescribe whether the punishment shall be imposed on summary conviction or on conviction on indictment or on either summary conviction or conviction on indictment, but in the case of summary conviction the fine prescribed shall not exceed two hundred dollars and the term of imprisonment prescribed shall not exceed three months.

Forfeiture

(2) Any goods, wares or merchandise dealt with contrary to any order or regulation made under this Act may be seized and detained and are liable to forfeiture at the instance of the Minister of Justice, on proceedings in the Federal Court, or in any superior court, and any such court may make rules governing the

CHAPITRE U-2

Loi concernant l'Article 41 de la Charte des Nations Unies

TITRE ABRÉGÉ

Titre abrégé

1. *Loi sur les Nations Unies*. S.R., ch. U-3, art. 1.

DÉCRETS ET RÈGLEMENTS DU GOUVERNEUR EN CONSEIL

Décisions du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies

2. Le gouverneur en conseil peut prendre les décrets et règlements qui lui semblent utiles pour l'application d'une mesure que le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies, en conformité avec l'Article 41 de la Charte des Nations Unies — reproduit à l'annexe —, invite le Canada à mettre en œuvre pour donner effet à l'une de ses décisions. S.R., ch. U-3, art. 2.

Infractions et peines

3. (1) Le gouverneur en conseil peut instituer, pour sanctionner la violation d'un décret ou d'un règlement pris en application de la présente loi, une amende maximale de cinq mille dollars et un emprisonnement maximal de cinq ans, ou l'une de ces peines; il peut aussi décider du mode de poursuite de l'infraction : par mise en accusation ou par procédure sommaire, ou encore au choix. En cas de déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire, toutefois, le maximum de la peine encourue est de deux cents dollars et de trois mois d'emprisonnement.

Confiscation

(2) Les marchandises ou autres articles ayant servi ou donné lieu à une infraction aux décrets ou règlements pris en application de la présente loi peuvent être saisis et retenus et faire l'objet d'une confiscation sur instance introduite par le ministre de la Justice devant la Cour fédérale — ou toute autre juridiction

procedure on any proceedings taken before the court or a judge thereof under this section. R.S., c. U-3, s. 3; R.S., c. 10(2nd Supp.), s. 64

Tabling in Parliament

4. (1) Every order and regulation made under this Act shall be laid before Parliament forthwith after it has been made or, if Parliament is not then sitting, forthwith after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

Resolution

(2) If both the Senate and House of Commons within the period of forty days, beginning with the day on which an order or regulation is laid before Parliament pursuant to subsection (1) and excluding any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which both the Senate and House of Commons are adjourned for more than four days, resolve that it be annulled, it ceases to have effect, but without prejudice to its previous operation or anything duly done or suffered thereunder or any offence committed or any punishment incurred. R.S., c. U-3, s. 4.

SCHEDULE

(Section 2)

ARTICLE 41—The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

R.S., c. U-3, Sch.

supérieure —, laquelle peut établir les règles de procédure applicables à l'instance exercée devant elle ou l'un de ses juges. S.R., ch. U-3, art. 3; S.R., ch. 10(2e suppl.), art. 64

Présentation au Parlement

4. (1) Les décrets ou règlements pris en application de la présente loi sont immédiatement déposés devant le Parlement ou, si celui-ci ne siège pas, dès l'ouverture de la session suivante.

Résolution de rejet

(2) Si le Sénat et la Chambre des communes, dans un délai de quarante jours à compter de la date de dépôt, déduction faite des périodes de dissolution ou de prorogation du Parlement ou d'ajournement simultané de plus de quatre jours des deux chambres, en décident l'annulation, le décret ou le règlement cesse d'avoir effet, sans préjudice toutefois de son application antérieure, l'annulation restant inopérante en ce qui concerne tout acte régulier en découlant, notamment en matière d'infractions et de peines. S.R., ch. U-3, art. 4; 1976-77, ch. 28, art. 49.

ANNEXE

(article 2)

ARTICLE 41 — Le Conseil de Sécurité peut décider quelles mesures n'impliquant pas l'emploi de la force armée doivent être prises pour donner effet à ses décisions et peut inviter les Membres des Nations Unies à appliquer ces mesures. Celles-ci peuvent comprendre l'interruption complète ou partielle des relations économiques et des communications ferroviaires, maritimes, aériennes, postales, télégraphiques, radio-électriques et des autres moyens de communication, ainsi que la rupture des relations diplomatiques.

S.R., ch. U-3, ann.

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OTTAWA, 1985.

APPENDIX II

90-725-01
(SOR/DORS)

REGULATIONS GIVING EFFECT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONCERNING IRAQ

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the United Nations Iraq Regulations.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations,

"Canadian" means a person who is a citizen within the meaning of the Citizenship Act or a body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of Canada or a province; (Canadien)

"Canadian ship" has the same meaning as in the Canada Shipping Act; (navire canadien)

"credit" includes loans, overdrafts, letters of credit, guarantees, bankers' acceptances, credit insurance, and performance or payment bonds; (crédit)

"goods" includes commodities, articles or products of any kind but does not include medical supplies or food intended solely for humanitarian purposes; (biens)

"property" means any real or personal property; (propriété)

"security" means any share of a body corporate or any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness. (titre)

Her Majesty

3. These Regulations are binding on Her Majesty in right of Canada or a province.

Prohibitions

4. (1) No person in Canada shall knowingly import into Canada any goods originating in Iraq or Kuwait that are exported therefrom after August 6, 1990.

/...

(2) No person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly sell, supply, tranship or otherwise deal in, or attempt to sell, supply, tranship or otherwise deal in, any goods originating in Iraq or Kuwait that are exported therefrom after August 6, 1990.

(3) No person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly do anything that causes, assists or promotes, or is intended to cause, assist or promote, any act or thing prohibited by subsections (1) and (2).

5. (1) No person in Canada shall knowingly export any goods to any person in Iraq or Kuwait.

(2) No person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly sell or supply or attempt to sell or supply any goods that are outside Iraq or Kuwait to any person in Iraq or Kuwait.

(3) No person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly do anything that causes, assists or promotes, or is intended to cause, assist or promote, any act or thing prohibited by subsections (1) and (2).

6. (1) No person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly send, pay, transfer or remit, directly or indirectly, any money, cheques, bank deposits or other financial resources, or cause any money, cheques, bank deposits or other financial resources to be sent, paid, transferred or remitted, directly or indirectly, to any person in Iraq or Kuwait or to any other person on the direction or order of any person in Iraq or Kuwait.

(2) No person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly send, transfer, remit or assign any money, cheques, bank deposits or other financial resources held by, on behalf of or on account of the Government of Iraq or Kuwait or any agencies of or bodies controlled by Iraq or Kuwait.

(3) No person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly make available to or permit the use by the Government of Iraq or any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait of any funds, monetary resources, credit, extension of credit or deposit facilities.

(4) No person shall knowingly transfer, sell, assign, dispose of, export, endorse or guarantee the signature on any security held by, on behalf of or in the name of the Government of Iraq or Kuwait or any agencies of or bodies controlled by Iraq or Kuwait.

(5) No person shall knowingly transfer, pay for, export, dispose of or otherwise deal with any property or any interest in property held by the Government of Iraq or Kuwait or any agencies of or bodies controlled by Iraq or Kuwait.

7. No owner or master of a Canadian ship shall knowingly carry, or cause or permit to be carried, any goods

(a) originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after August 6, 1990; or

(b) destined for Iraq or Kuwait.

Offences

8. (1) Every person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations is guilty of an offence and liable

(a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both; or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both.

(2) Where an offence has been committed under these Regulations by a corporation, every officer, director or agent of the corporation who directed, authorized, assented to, acquiesced in or participated in the commission of the offence is a party to and guilty of the offence and is liable on conviction to the punishment provided for the offence, whether or not the corporation has been prosecuted or convicted.

9. Notwithstanding sections 4 to 7, no person commits an offence under these Regulations by doing any act or thing prohibited by these Regulations if, before that person does that act or thing, the Secretary of State for External Affairs certifies in writing that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for External Affairs,

(a) United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 (1990) of August 6, 1990 does not intend that such acts or things be prohibited; or

(b) such acts or things are for the purpose of assisting the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/45/419
15 August 1990

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Forty-fifth session
Item 19 of the provisional agenda*

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the following resolution (resolution 663 (1990)) on the admission of the Principality of Liechtenstein to membership in the United Nations, adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 2936th meeting, on 14 August 1990:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to the United Nations, 1/

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Principality of Liechtenstein be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim records of the 2935th and 2936th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein was discussed.

(Signed) Aurel-Dragoş MUNTEANU
President of the Security Council

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

1/ A/45/408-S/21486.

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